

THE DEVOTED FRIEND

One morning the old Water-rat put his head out of his hole. He had bright beady eyes and stiff grey whiskers and his tail was like a long bit of black india-rubber. The little ducks were swimming about in the pond, looking just like a lot of yellow canaries, and their mother, who was pure white with real red legs, was trying to teach them how to stand on their heads in the water.ⁱ

"You will never be in the best society unless you can stand on your heads," she kept saying to themⁱⁱ; and every now and [end of 59] then she showed them how it was done. But the little ducks paid no attention to her. They were so young that they did not know what an advantage it is to be in society at all.

"What disobedient children!" cried the old Water-rat; "they really deserve to be drowned."

"Nothing of the kind," answered the Duck, "every one must make a beginning, and parents cannot be too patient."

"Ah! I know nothing about the feelings of parents," said the Water-rat; "I am not a family man. In fact, I have never been married, and I never intend to be. Love is all very well in its way, but friendship is much higher. Indeed, I know of nothing in the world that is either nobler or rarer than a devoted friendship."ⁱⁱⁱ

"And what, pray, is your idea of the duties of a devoted friend?" asked a Green Linnet,^{iv} who was sitting in a willow-tree hard by, and had overheard the conversation. [end of 60]

"Yes, that is just what I want to know," said the Duck; and she swam away to the end of the pond, and stood upon her head, in order to give her children a good example.

"What a silly question!" cried the Water-rat. "I should expect my devoted friend to be devoted to me, of course."

"And what would you do in return?" said the little bird, swinging upon a silver spray, and flapping his tiny wings.

"I don't understand you," answered the Water-rat.

"Let me tell you a story on the subject," said the Linnet.

"Is the story about me?" asked the Water-rat. "If so, I will listen to it, for I am extremely fond of fiction."^v

"It is applicable to you," answered the Linnet; and he flew down, and alighting upon the bank, he told the story of The Devoted Friend. [end of 61]

"Once upon a time," said the Linnet, "there was an honest little fellow named Hans."^{vi}

"Was he very distinguished?" asked the Water-rat.

"No," answered the Linnet, "I don't think he was distinguished at all, except for his kind heart, and his funny round good-humoured face. He lived in a tiny cottage all by himself, and every day he worked in his garden. In all the country-side there was no garden so lovely as his. Sweet-william grew there, and Gilly-flowers, and Shepherds'-purses, and Fair-maids of France. There were damask Roses, and yellow Roses, lilac Crocuses, and gold, purple Violets and white. Columbine and Ladysmock, Marjoram and Wild Basil, the Cowslip and the Flower-de-luce, the Daffodil and the Clove-Pink bloomed or blossomed in their proper order as the months went by, one flower taking another flower's place, so that there were [end of 62] always beautiful things to look at, and pleasant odours to smell.

"Little Hans had a great many friends, but the most devoted friend of all was big Hugh the Miller. Indeed, so devoted was the rich Miller to little Hans, that he would never go by his garden without leaning over the wall and plucking a large nosegay, or a handful of sweet herbs, or filling his pockets with plums and cherries if it was the fruit season.

"Real friends should have everything in common,' the Miller used to say, and little Hans nodded and smiled, and felt very proud of having a friend with such noble ideas.

"Sometimes, indeed, the neighbours thought it strange that the rich Miller never gave little Hans anything in return, though he had a hundred sacks of flour stored away in his mill, and six milch cows, and a large flock of woolly sheep; but Hans never troubled his head about these things, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to listen to all the [end of 63] wonderful things the Miller used to say about the unselfishness of true friendship.

"So little Hans worked away in his garden. During the spring, the summer, and the autumn he was very happy, but when the winter came, and he had no fruit or flowers to bring to the market, he suffered a good deal from cold and hunger, and often had to go to bed without any supper but a few dried pears or some hard nuts. In the winter, also, he was extremely lonely, as the Miller never came to see him then.

"There is no good in my going to see little Hans as long as the snow lasts,' the Miller used to say to his wife, 'for when people are in trouble they should be left alone, and not be bothered by visitors. That at least is my idea about friendship, and I am sure I am right. So I shall wait till the spring comes, and then I shall pay him a visit, and he will be able to give me a large basket of primroses and that will make him so happy.' [end of 64]

"You are certainly very thoughtful about others,' answered the Wife, as she sat in her comfortable armchair by the big pinewood fire; 'very thoughtful indeed. It is quite a treat to hear you talk about friendship. I am sure the clergyman himself could not say such beautiful things as you do, though he does live in a three-storied house, and wear a gold ring on his little finger.'^{vii}

"But could we not ask little Hans up here?" said the Miller's youngest son. 'If poor Hans is in trouble I will give him half my porridge, and show him my white rabbits.'

"What a silly boy you are!" cried the Miller; 'I really don't know what is the use of sending you to school. You seem not to learn anything. Why, if little Hans came up here, and saw our warm fire, and our good supper, and our great cask of red wine, he might get envious, and envy is a most terrible thing, and would spoil anybody's nature. I certainly will not allow [end of 65] Hans' nature to be spoiled. I am his best friend, and I will always watch over him, and see that he is not led into any temptations. Besides, if Hans came here, he might ask me to

let him have some flour on credit, and that I could not do. Flour is one thing, and friendship is another, and they should not be confused. Why, the words are spelt differently, and mean quite different things. Everybody can see that."^{viii}

"How well you talk!" said the Miller's Wife, pouring herself out a large glass of warm ale; 'really I feel quite drowsy. It is just like being in church.'

"Lots of people act well,' answered the Miller; 'but very few people talk well, which shows that talking is much the more difficult thing of the two, and much the finer thing also'^{ix}; and he looked sternly across the table at his little son, who felt so ashamed of himself that he hung his head down, and grew quite scarlet, and began to cry into his tea. [end of 66] However, he was so young that you must excuse him."^x

"Is that the end of the story?" asked the Water-rat.

"Certainly not," answered the Linnet, "that is the beginning."

"Then you are quite behind the age," said the Water-rat. "Every good story-teller nowadays starts with the end, and then goes on to the beginning, and concludes with the middle. That is the new method. I heard all about it the other day from a critic who was walking round the pond with a young man. He spoke of the matter at great length, and I am sure he must have been right, for he had blue spectacles and a bald head, and whenever the young man made any remark, he always answered 'Pooh!' But pray go on with your story. I like the Miller immensely. I have all kinds of beautiful sentiments myself, so there is a great sympathy between us."^{xi} [end of 67]

"Well," said the Linnet, hopping now on one leg and now on the other, "as soon as the winter was over, and the primroses began to open their pale yellow stars, the Miller said to his wife that he would go down and see little Hans.

"Why, what a good heart you have!" cried his Wife; 'you are always thinking of others. And mind you take the big basket with you for the flowers.'

"So the Miller tied the sails of the windmill together with a strong iron chain, and went down the hill with the basket on his arm.

"Good morning, little Hans,' said the Miller.

"Good morning,' said Hans, leaning on his spade, and smiling from ear to ear.

"And how have you been all the winter?" said the Miller.

"Well, really,' cried Hans, 'it is very good of you to ask, very good indeed. I am afraid I had rather a hard time of it, but [end of 68] now the spring has come, and I am quite happy, and all my flowers are doing well.'

"We often talked of you during the winter, Hans,' said the Miller, 'and wondered how you were getting on.'

"That was kind of you,' said Hans; 'I was half afraid you had forgotten me.'

"Hans, I am surprised at you," said the Miller; 'friendship never forgets. That is the wonderful thing about it, but I am afraid you don't understand the poetry of life. How lovely your primroses are looking, by-the-bye'!"

"They are certainly very lovely," said Hans, 'and it is a most lucky thing for me that I have so many. I am going to bring them into the market and sell them to the Burgomaster's daughter, and buy back my wheelbarrow with the money.'

"Buy back your wheelbarrow? You don't mean to say you have sold it? What a very stupid thing to do!" [end of 69]

"Well, the fact is," said Hans, 'that I was obliged to. You see the winter was a very bad time for me, and I really had no money at all to buy bread with. So I first sold the silver buttons off my Sunday coat, and then I sold my silver chain, and then I sold my big pipe, and at last I sold my wheelbarrow. But I am going to buy them all back again now.'

"Hans," said the Miller, 'I will give you my wheelbarrow. It is not in very good repair; indeed, one side is gone, and there is something wrong with the wheel-spokes; but in spite of that I will give it to you. I know it is very generous of me, and a great many people would think me extremely foolish for parting with it, but I am not like the rest of the world. I think that generosity is the essence of friendship, and, besides, I have got a new wheelbarrow for myself. Yes, you may set your mind at ease, I will give you my wheelbarrow.'^{xii}

"Well, really, that is generous of you," [end of 70] said little Hans, and his funny round face glowed all over with pleasure. 'I can easily put it in repair, as I have a plank of wood in the house.'

"A plank of wood!" said the Miller; 'why, that is just what I want for the roof of my barn. There is a very large hole in it, and the corn will all get damp if I don't stop it up. How lucky you mentioned it!^{xiii} It is quite remarkable how one good action always breeds another. I have given you my wheelbarrow, and now you are going to give me your plank. Of course, the wheelbarrow is worth far more than the plank, but true, friendship never notices things like that. Pray get it at once, and I will set to work at my barn this very day.'

"Certainly," cried little Hans, and he ran into the shed and dragged the plank out.

"It is not a very big plank," said the Miller, looking at it, 'and I am afraid that after I have mended my barn-roof there [end of 71] won't be any left for you to mend the wheelbarrow with; but, of course, that is not my fault. And now, as I have given you my wheelbarrow, I am sure you would like to give me some flowers in return. Here is the basket, and mind you fill it quite full.'

"Quite full?" said little Hans, rather sorrowfully, for it was really a very big basket, and he knew that if he filled it he would have no flowers left for the market and he was very anxious to get his silver buttons back.

"Well, really," answered the Miller, 'as I have given you my wheelbarrow, I don't think that it is much to ask you for a few flowers. I may be wrong, but I should have thought that friendship, true friendship, was quite free from selfishness of any kind.'

"My dear friend, my best friend,' cried little Hans, 'you are welcome to all the flowers in my garden. I would much sooner have your good opinion than my silver [end of 72] buttons, any day'; and he ran and plucked all his pretty primroses, and filled the Miller's basket.

"Good-bye, little Hans,' said the Miller, as he went up the hill with the plank on his shoulder, and the big basket in his hand.

"Good-bye,' said little Hans, and he began to dig away quite merrily, he was so pleased about the wheelbarrow.

"The next day he was nailing up some honeysuckle against the porch, when he heard the Miller's voice calling to him from the road. So he jumped off the ladder, and ran down the garden, and looked over the wall.

"There was the Miller with a large sack of flour on his back.

"Dear little Hans,' said the Miller, 'would you mind carrying this sack of flour for me to market?'

"Oh, I am so sorry,' said Hans, 'but I am really very busy to-day. I have got all [end of 73] my creepers to nail up, and all my flowers to water, and all my grass to roll.'

"Well, really,' said the Miller, 'I think that, considering that I am going to give you my wheelbarrow, it is rather unfriendly of you to refuse.'

"Oh, don't say that,' cried little Hans, 'I wouldn't be unfriendly for the whole world'; and he ran in for his cap, and trudged off with the big sack on his shoulders.

"It was a very hot day, and the road was terribly dusty, and before Hans had reached the sixth milestone he was so tired that he had to sit down and rest. However, he went on bravely, and at last he reached the market. After he had waited there some time, he sold the sack of flour for a very good price, and then he returned home at once, for he was afraid that if he stopped too late he might meet some robbers on the way.

"It has certainly been a hard day,' said little Hans to himself as he was going to [end of 74] bed, 'but I am glad I did not refuse the Miller, for he is my best friend, and, besides, he is going to give me his wheelbarrow.'

"Early the next morning the Miller came down to get the money for his sack of flour, but little Hans was so tired that he was still in bed.

"Upon my word,' said the Miller, 'you are very lazy. Really, considering that I am going to give you my wheelbarrow, I think you might work harder. Idleness is a great sin, and I certainly don't like any of my friends to be idle or sluggish.^{xiv} You must not mind my speaking quite plainly to you. Of course I should not dream of doing so if I were not your friend. But what is the good of friendship if one cannot say exactly what one means? Anybody can say charming things and try to please and to flatter, but a true friend always says unpleasant things, and does not mind giving pain. Indeed, if he is a really true friend he [end of 75] prefers it, for he knows that then he is doing good.'

"I am very sorry," said little Hans, rubbing his eyes and pulling off his night-cap, "but I was so tired that I thought I would lie in bed for a little time, and listen to the birds singing. Do you know that I always work better after hearing the birds sing?"

"Well, I am glad of that," said the Miller, clapping little Hans on the back, "for I want you to come up to the mill as soon as you are dressed, and mend my barn-roof for me."

"Poor little Hans was very anxious to go and work in his garden, for his flowers had not been watered for two days, but he did not like to refuse the Miller, as he was such a good friend to him.

"Do you think it would be unfriendly of me if I said I was busy?" he inquired in a shy and timid voice.

"Well, really," answered the Miller, "I [end of 76] do not think it is much to ask of you, considering that I am going to give you my wheelbarrow; but of course if you refuse I will go and do it myself."

"Oh! on no account," cried little Hans and he jumped out of bed, and dressed himself, and went up to the barn.

"He worked there all day long, till sunset, and at sunset the Miller came to see how he was getting on.

"Have you mended the hole in the roof yet, little Hans?" cried the Miller in a cheery voice.

"It is quite mended," answered little Hans, coming down the ladder.

"Ah!" said the Miller, "there is no work so delightful as the work one does for others."

"It is certainly a great privilege to hear you talk," answered little Hans, sitting down, and wiping his forehead, "a very great privilege. But I am afraid I shall never have such beautiful ideas as you have." [end of 77]

"Oh! they will come to you," said the Miller, "but you must take more pains. At present you have only the practice of friendship; some day you will have the theory also."^{xv}

"Do you really think I shall?" asked little Hans.

"I have no doubt of it," answered the Miller, "but now that you have mended the roof, you had better go home and rest, for I want you to drive my sheep to the mountain to-morrow."

"Poor little Hans was afraid to say anything to this, and early the next morning the Miller brought his sheep round to the cottage, and Hans started off with them to the mountain. It took him the whole day to get there and back; and when he returned he was so tired that he went off to sleep in his chair, and did not wake up till it was broad daylight.

"What a delightful time I shall have in [end of 78] my garden," he said, and he went to work at once.

"But somehow he was never able to look after his flowers at all, for his friend the Miller was always coming round and sending him off on long errands, or getting him to help at the mill. Little Hans was very much distressed at times, as he was afraid his flowers would think he had forgotten them, but he consoled himself by

the reflection that the Miller was his best friend. 'Besides,' he used to say, 'he is going to give me his wheelbarrow, and that is an act of pure generosity.'

"So little Hans worked away for the Miller, and the Miller said all kinds of beautiful things about friendship, which Hans took down in a note-book, and used to read over at night, for he was a very good scholar.

"Now it happened that one evening little Hans was sitting by his fireside when a loud [end of 79] rap came at the door. It was a very wild night, and the wind was blowing and roaring round the house so terribly that at first he thought it was merely the storm. But a second rap came, and then a third, louder than any of the others.

"It is some poor traveller,' said little Hans to himself, and he ran to the door.

"There stood the Miller with a lantern in one hand and a big stick in the other.

"Dear little Hans,' cried the Miller, 'I am in great trouble. My little boy has fallen off a ladder and hurt himself, and I am going for the Doctor. But he lives so far away, and it is such a bad night, that it has just occurred to me that it would be much better if you went instead of me. You know I am going to give you my wheelbarrow, and so, it is only fair that you should do something for me in return.'

"Certainly,' cried little Hans, 'I take it quite as a compliment your coming to me, [end of 80] and I will start off at once. But you must lend me your lantern, as the night is so dark that I am afraid I might fall into the ditch.'

"I am very sorry,' answered the Miller, 'but it is my new lantern, and it would be a great loss to me if anything happened to it.'

"Well, never mind, I will do without it,' cried little Hans, and he took down his great fur coat, and his warm scarlet cap, and tied a muffler round his throat, and started off.

"What a dreadful storm it was! The night was so black that little Hans could hardly see, and the wind was so strong that he could scarcely stand. However, he was very courageous, and after he had been walking about three hours, he arrived at the Doctor's house, and knocked at the door.

"Who is there?' cried the Doctor, putting his head out of his bedroom window.

"Little Hans, Doctor.'

"What do you want, little Hans?' [end of 81]

"The Miller's son has fallen from a ladder, and has hurt himself, and the Miller wants you to come at once.'

"All right!' said the Doctor; and he ordered his horse, and his big boots, and his lantern, and came downstairs, and rode off in the direction of the Miller's house, little Hans trudging behind him.

"But the storm grew worse and worse, and the rain fell in torrents, and little Hans could not see where he was going, or keep up with the horse. At last he lost his way, and wandered off on the moor, which was a very

dangerous place, as it was full of deep holes, and there poor little Hans was drowned. His body was found the next day by some goatherds, floating in a great pool of water, and was brought back by them to the cottage.^{xvi}

"Everybody went to little Hans' funeral, as he was so popular, and the Miller was the chief mourner.

"'As I was his best friend,' said the Miller, [end of 82] 'it is only fair that I should have the best place'; so he walked at the head of the procession in a long black cloak, and every now and then he wiped his eyes with a big pocket-handkerchief.

"'Little Hans is certainly a great loss to every one,' said the Blacksmith, when the funeral was over, and they were all seated comfortably in the inn, drinking spiced wine and eating sweet cakes.

"'A great loss to me at any rate,' answered the Miller; 'why, I had as good as given him my wheelbarrow, and now I really don't know what to do with it.'^{xvii} It is very much in my way at home, and it is in such bad repair that I could not get anything for it if I sold it. I will certainly take care not to give away anything again. One always suffers for being generous."

"Well?" said the Water-rat, after a long pause.

"Well, that is the end," said the Linnet. [end of 83]

"But what became of the Miller?" asked the Water-rat.

"Oh! I really don't know," replied the Linnet; "and I am sure that I don't care."

"It is quite evident then that you have no sympathy in your nature," said the Water-rat.

"I am afraid you don't quite see the moral of the story," remarked the Linnet.^{xviii}

"The what?" screamed the Water-rat.

"The moral."^{xix}

"Do you mean to say that the story has a moral?"

"Certainly," said the Linnet.

"Well, really," said the Water-rat, in a very angry manner, "I think you should have told me that before you began. If you had done so, I certainly would not have listened to you; in fact, I should have said 'Pooh,' like the critic. However, I can say it now"; so he shouted out "Pooh" at the top of his voice, gave a whisk with his tail, and went back into his hole.^{xx} [end of 84]

"And how do you like the Water-rat?" asked the Duck, who came paddling up some minutes afterwards. "He has a great many good points, but for my own part I have a mother's feelings, and I can never look at a confirmed bachelor without the tears coming into my eyes."^{xxi}

"I am rather afraid that I have annoyed him," answered the Linnet. "The fact is, that I told him a story with a moral."

"Ah! that is always a very dangerous thing to do," said the Duck.

And I quite agree with her.^{xxii}

ⁱ The frame tale recalls the beginning of Hans Christian Andersen's "The Ugly Duckling," which also uses barnyard fowl and other animals to satirize social mores. Echoing the limited and parochial view of Andersen's mother Duck ("Do you think that this is the whole world? [. . .] The world is much larger than this. It stretches as far as the minister's wheat fields, though I have not been there. . . ." [Andersen 217]). Wilde's tale also emphasizes the ruthless and exacting nature of the social contract: "Two families of ducks had got into a fight over the head of an eel. Neither of them got it, for it was swiped by the cat. 'That is the way of the world,' said the mother duck" (Andersen 218). It should be acknowledged, though, that Wilde's mother Duck ("parents cannot be too patient") is more tender than Andersen's, who resolves to force her hatchling--whether he is a turkey or a duck--into the water "even if I have to kick him to make him do it" (Andersen 217).

Sarah Marsh notes, in addition to the echoes of Andersen, the parallels between the Grimms' folk tale "[Hans in Luck](#)" and the story of Little Hans and his "devoted friend." ("Twice Upon a Time: The Importance of Rereading 'The Devoted Friend'" *Children's Literature* 36 [2009]: 74-77).

ⁱⁱ "One of Wilde's devices by which he introduces social satire into seemingly innocuous tales, thereby creating a clash of diverse modes of discourse" (Karl Beckson, "The Devoted Friend," *The Oscar Wilde Encyclopedia*. New York: AMS Press, 1998).

ⁱⁱⁱ The ironic orientation of the fable is immediately established with this characterization of the Water-rat: bachelor, unsympathetic to children, dismissive of family life and parental responsibilities, theoretical proponent of "devoted friendship"--as long as it goes only one way.

^{iv} "'Green Linnet' was a code name for both Daniel O'Connell, the Irish campaigner for Catholic Emancipation and Repeal of the Act of Union in the early nineteenth-century and Michael Davitt, one of the leaders of the Irish Land League in the 1880s, an organisation which campaigned for tenants' rights" (Killeen 2007 81).

^v The Water-rat's appreciation of "fiction" "about me" is ironic, as the story's "applicability" escapes him entirely, as does the notion that friendship ought to be reciprocal. The failure of reciprocity and the rhetorical convolutions necessary to justify it become one of the chief themes of the work.

^{vi} Jarlath Killeen notes the ironic reversal of the usual moral frame: the norm is having humans tell an animal story to point a moral to the humans in their midst (2007 82).

^{vii} By connecting the Miller's smug self-righteousness with the clergyman and underscoring their prosperity in contrast with little Hans' want, the story problematizes charitable rhetoric and reveals its hypocritical paucity of action. Wilde comments on the paradox of the poor result of good intentions in "The Soul of Man Under Socialism" (1891)

^{viii} In this "bizarre application[] of laissez-faire" economics (Killeen 2007 83), the Miller voices the too-common condemnation of the Irish for their alleged laziness and improvidence, and the pervasive attitudes of British policy makers about the country's resources.

^{ix} Ironic reversal of the typical children's moral that acts are more important than talk.

^x This contrast between children's simple insight and adult sophistry recalls Hans Christian Andersen's "Emperor's New Clothes."

^{xi} The situational irony underscores the similarity between the Water-rat and the Miller.

^{xii} This highly inadequate and ultimately hypothetical wheelbarrow (the Miller never actually gives it to Little Hans) can be read as a metaphor for the attitude of such lawmakers as Lord John Russell, who claimed that the Irish were ungrateful for the aid they received (Killeen 2007 83).

^{xiii} Like the English government's response to Ireland's plight during the Great Famine and during other crises, the Miller here insists upon return (Killeen 2007 83-84). Rather like a shell game, or the swindle in which the con gets change multiple times for the same bill. In exchange for a broken wheelbarrow that he has already replaced, the Miller demands a plank, flowers, help with taking flour to the market, mend his barn roof, and get the doctor for his sick son. The wheelbarrow is never actually given. According to Marsh, "This wheelbarrow, empty as it must have been with its missing side, becomes a metaphor for the 'friendship' between Hugh and little Hans, suggesting the void at the center of all social relationships in which one person ruins his or her life through unrewarded sacrifice to another" (Marsh 2009 77).

^{xiv} Killeen shows the similarity of this sentiment to Parliamentary discussions on the situation of the Irish poor (Killeen 2007 84-85).

^{xv} Ironic reversal of the usual order of importance; little Hans' acceptance of the Miller's value system ultimately seals his fate.

^{xvi} In "The Soul of Man Under Socialism" (1891), Wilde writes, "The majority of people spoil their lives by an unhealthy and exaggerated altruism" (*De Profundis and Other Writings* 19). Although Wilde's target in this essay are the well-meaning charitable organizations that attempt to alleviate poverty without acknowledging its structural foundation, this phrase and another axiom from the same essay "Charity creates a multitude of sins" (*De Profundis and Other Writings* 20) both suggest that little Hans is just as warped by the notional devotion of friendship as his more obviously exploitive friend. See also Schmidgall 150, Marsh 2009 85-86, and Killeen 81.

^{xvii} The Miller acknowledges that the highly valued wheelbarrow, so productive of demands for reciprocation by little Hans is actually worthless. Are the Miller's claims about devoted friendship likewise hollow? His convoluted logic here--that he has "suffered" for giving away something he has never actually relinquished, and which object "is in such bad repair that [he] could not get anything for it if [he] sold it," recapitulates the definition of devoted friendship as the selfish prioritizing of "devotion to me" that the Water-rat proposes at the beginning of the story.

^{xviii} The Linnet clearly intends another moral from that of the Miller. However, in contrast with the specificity of the Miller's maxims, the Linnet's moral is unstated, and therefore opaque to the Water-rat who is indignant that a moral might pertain at all.

^{xix} Recollect the Preface to *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (1891) "There is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book. Books are well written, or badly written. That is all" (ix); "All art is at once surface and symbol" (x).

^{xx} " 'pooh,' like the critic." Targeting sophistication of critics and the literal-mindedness of a realistic era?

^{xxi} Another mis-fire on the part of the animal listeners? The Duck has no more idea than the Water-rat of what is important. The Linnet alone seems to be able to understand the moral implications of its own tale.

^{xxii} The first mention of another teller that frames the tale of the Water-rat and Linnet. "'The Devoted Friend' presents not only a series of framed stories, but one of framed readings as well: the Duck criticizes the Water-rat's reading of Hugh and Hans; in turn, Wilde [or the implied author?] reads and affirms the Duck's reading" (Marsh 2009 79). Marsh emphasizes that both Hans *and* the Water-rat disappear into water-filled holes (though, presumably, the Water-rat does not die as a result), her point being that readers should identify with neither--it would be "dangerous" to do so (2009 80). Jarlath Killeen notes that "danger" is often a positive term to Wilde; a term often used to describe his work by contemporaries (2007 80).

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